

brought up. I realize that you do not know for sure. But it would help us a lot if we could have that projection so we can begin thinking about what is coming and when it is coming and provide for that.

Mr. ARMEY. If the gentleman would yield further, again let me thank you for your suggestion. We are again in a period where we are examining that schedule and we would hope to be able to give you that as soon as possible.

Mr. GEPHARDT. I thank the gentleman.

Finally, you have said that the House will meet at 10 a.m. Wednesday instead of 11.

I assume that you have the authority to effect this meeting time change. Traditionally as you know the minority has been consulted and agreed to changes in the meeting time. I would hope we could continue with that practice. I realize what your concern is. We will try to work with you in every way that we can. But it would be helpful if we could talk about that before it is announced.

Mr. ARMEY. Again if the gentleman would yield, let me say that I expect that we will work this out by unanimous consent. It is my anticipation that we will be able to do so.

Mr. GEPHARDT. I thank the gentleman.

Finally, can the gentleman tell at this point when the tax reduction bill along with the budget cuts to pay for it might be coming onto the floor? Generally, I know you do not know the exact date but just the general time.

Mr. ARMEY. If the gentleman would yield, we expect that to be very late in March. We anticipate that being the last of the contract items to be brought to the floor. So at this point, let me just say very late in March.

Mr. GEPHARDT. I thank the gentleman. I have no further questions. We will be getting an answer on this possible unanimous consent request on the rule on Monday. As soon as we have an answer, we will try to make that request if we can.

Mr. ARMEY. If the gentleman would yield further, I am optimistic that the request might be made. I am confident it will not be objected to on this side. Let me just point out that we will put a whip advisory out immediately and I am sure your side will do the same.

Mr. GEPHARDT. Exactly. I thank the gentleman.

□ 1430

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

(Mr. BROWDER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BROWDER. Mr. Speaker, I was called away from the House floor on Wednesday, February 22, 1995, due to an emergency in my family and missed several votes.

Had I been present I would have voted "no" on rollcall 152, "no" on

rollcall 153, "yes" on rollcall 154, "no" on rollcall 155, "no" on rollcall 156, and "yes" on rollcall 157.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that a statement to this effect appear in the permanent RECORD following these votes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BATEMAN). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

There was no objection.

ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1995

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet at 12:30 p.m. on Monday next for morning hour debates.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

DISPENSING WITH CALENDAR WEDNESDAY BUSINESS ON WEDNESDAY NEXT

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the business in order under the Calendar Wednesday rule be dispensed with on Wednesday next.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

GOVERNMENT BY CUTS

(Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the opportunity to address the house this afternoon. I was so ecstatic this morning when I came in because I am only a second-term Member but I found out I had arrived. I found out that last night I was called by name on Rush Limbaugh, but the only thing he missed, he did not say I was GENE GREEN, he called me Mr. Green Jeans, and I am glad for that recognition even though he did transpose the names.

The reason he talked about it though was because I talked about how the breakfast and lunch program will cut children in Texas by 4 percent, and yesterday the House majority Republicans on the Economic and Educational Opportunity Committee voted to deny thousands of school children in the State of Texas their breakfast and their lunches.

Last year during the fall when people asked me what I thought a Republican majority would be in Congress I jokingly described it as nuclear winter. Well, if it is, then we are subjecting ourselves to the fallout now.

The Committee on Appropriations yesterday cut \$17 billion out of many programs.

Safe and Drug free schools cut by \$481 million.

School-to-Work cut by \$24 million.

Displaced Workers was cut by \$99 million.

In nondefense rescission bill this week job training was cut by \$200 million.

Veterans Administration will be cut by \$206 million.

NASA reduced by \$66 million.

Federal Highway Administration cut by \$421 million.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 1995, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members are recognized for 5 minutes each.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Florida [Mr. SCARBOROUGH] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. SCARBOROUGH addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

TRIBUTE TO FREDERICK DOUGLASS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. TORKILDSEN] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. TORKILDSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a man who was, by definition, a great American. Born into slavery in 1817, Frederick Douglass would become an abolitionist, orator, journalist, and advisor to Presidents.

Abraham Lincoln once told Frederick Douglass, "There is no man whose opinion I value more than yours."

His first autobiography paints a cruelly accurate picture of the conditions and circumstances he endured as part of his childhood. Nevertheless, Douglass learned to read and write at an early age, when the plantation owner's wife defied the law and began teaching him. This was the beginning of what would become an impressive self-education.

Eventually Douglass was put to work in a Baltimore shipyard. In 1838, Douglass escaped to New York and soon moved to New Bedford, MA, where he married.

Douglass soon became active within the Massachusetts abolitionist movement. After an impromptu speech at a rally in Nantucket, Douglass was immediately propelled to the forefront of the abolitionist debate then raging throughout America.

Many who heard Douglass speak began doubting his story. At the time,